

## The Trials of Democracy.

The Richmond "Inquirer" of a late date, has a long and doleful article, founded on an ordinary item of news from Jamaica, as a text. The terrible announcement which has stirred the Democracy to its very center, and seems to threaten its everlasting ruin, is in these words, no more, and no less:

"A meeting was held at Kingston, on the 23d of April, to consider the practicability of inducing fugitives and free negroes from the United States to settle in Jamaica, and measures were adopted to bring this subject before the Legislature, with the view of establishing a fund and to complete the project. It is probable that a delegate will be sent to the United States to promote the enterprise."

Now, what is there in this project to startle Democracy from its propriety. The "Inquirer" acknowledges itself puzzled—utterly dumbfounded. It says, its "preconceived notions were, that the Island had already too many free negroes." That "if we have been correctly informed, the great existing evil which now depresses industry and trade in Jamaica, is its swarming population of idle free negroes. We have been repeatedly assured that these negroes are in a pitiable state of destitution. Why, then, efforts are made to increase this grievous burden, we are unable to determine."

We did not suppose for a moment, that the "Inquirer" believed the falsehoods it has been publishing for the last score of years in reference to the effects of emancipation in the West India Islands. Twenty years ago, on the first day of August next, occurred one of the sublimest spectacles our earth has ever witnessed. Eight hundred thousand human beings, on that morning, with tranquil joy—with songs of praise and grateful hearts, passed from the condition of things into persons—from chattelhood into manhood—from slaves into free men. Of course such an event was setting a dangerous example to our borders, and to counteract its silent influence on the people of this country it became the mission of "Democratic" papers to misrepresent the conduct and condition of the people thus freed. Systematically and consistently, from that hour to this, every favorable fact has been suppressed, and every conceivable falsehood has been circulated, until it seems the present editor of the "Inquirer" had actually come to believe the absurd and preposterous calumnies.

The official statistics of the Islands, it is true, were accessible; but these contained the very facts which it was important to suppress, and stories were fabricated to show the failure of emancipation. One fact, and one only, gave any plausibility to the tales of ruin to the Islands as a consequence of abolition, and that was, that for a time, there were not as many hogsheads of sugar exported from Jamaica, as there had been under slavery. But that very fact, seen in the light of Christianity, Philosophy, or Civilization, was a strong argument in favor of the triumphant success of the measure, instead of its failure.

To the slaveholder, who would sacrifice the physical, moral, social, and everlasting interests of the laboring population for an additional hoghead of sugar, or bale of cotton, the price of which might minister to his pride and luxury, this diminished export proved the ruin of the Islands of course. But all who had enough of humanity left in them to value *more* than molasses, or who could look upon the happiness, the elevation, the progress of a people as things to be desired in themselves, that fact was one of the most encouraging consequences following the abolition of slavery.

While the people were slaves, the whole population, men, women, and children, all who were able to work, were driven, from day to day, and from year to year, in the production of sugar. Of course all the productions of the 800,000 laborers figured in the annual list of exports. A few hundred Lordlings who owned the estates and the people, and had them managed by agents and attorneys, themselves living in England, totally regardless of the rights of the laborers, fought against the Emancipation Act as long as they could, and when it passed against their wills, they, with true slaveholding instincts and philosophy, pointed to the diminished export of sugar, and cried "failure" and "ruin" to the country. Our own slaveholders naturally took up the strain, and "failure" and "ruin" have been the watchwords of "Democracy" here, as it has been of the "Aristocracy" in England ever since.

But what were the facts? The true history of events since emancipation, has fully confirmed the hopes of the friends of the measure—in reality, far exceeding their most sanguine expectations. It is notorious, the world over, that negroes are an initiative people, fond of dress, and all the means of good living, as well as display. In perfect keeping with this peculiarity of race, as soon as freed from the lash of the slave-driver, the women retired from the field to the cabin, which they immediately set about decorating and fitting up to correspond with their new condition. This, of course, withdrew nearly one half the adult laborers from the cane-fields. The way being opened for free speech, and access to the people, mis-

sineries, with the alphabet in one hand and the gospel in the other, took possession of so inviting a field, and churches, and school-houses, as if by magic, dotted the Islands. Under the new and strange stimulus of freedom, these schools were instantly filled with eager pupils, which drew off another considerable portion of labor from the plantations. The freed men, not willing to submit to the brutality of overseers, who still cherished the feelings, and acted as far as they dare to do so on their old habits, acquired under slavery, refused to work on the sugar estates, and found other and more profitable employments, thus still further reducing the number of field hands. In addition to all this, the negroes there, as everywhere else, having a passionate fondness for homes of their own, purchased small tracts of land for themselves, which they worked with their own hands, finding it more profitable as well as more independent to do so, than to work by the year on the estates of the old proprietors. This, again, reduced still further the number of laborers that could be had to make sugar. Under the operation of these and other causes, the natural result of the new order of things, the exports of sugar necessarily diminished. Those, therefore, who had but one idea—and that bounded by the number of hogsheads exported, could see nothing on the other side of the picture. The increased happiness of the people and the real and substantial prosperity of the Islands, instead of giving them satisfaction, became a torture to them.

But while the exports diminished, the imports immediately quadrupled, and have doubled many times since, clearly demonstrating the increased prosperity of the Islands, in their increased consumption of imported goods.

A large portion of the land has passed into the possession of the people, who cultivate it on their own account. Industry has become diversified. Every species of production, of which the climate and soil is susceptible, is produced in great profusion. Comfortable houses, owned by the peasantry, and filled and surrounded by all the comforts of life, have taken the place of the squalid huts of the olden time. Quiet, order, education, religion, general progress, and happiness, with voluntary labor and its attendant thrift, have taken the places of the boisterous brutality of the driver's lash, the sullen stolidity of unpaid toil, the barbarism of compulsory ignorance and its consequent superstition—in short, the Islands have received in exchange, the blessings of freedom and justice, for the blighting, withering, damning curse of slavery and its inevitable concomitants.

The world presents no spectacle of a change so radical, of a progress so rapid, of a prosperity so firmly based, of a happiness so wide-spread and universal among a degraded and long oppressed people, as these same W. I. Islands. And that is the real trouble with our "Democracy." The fact that 800,000 negroes can pass from the condition of slaves to that of freemen, without disorder or tumult—that they can show themselves capable of improvement and progress, is the very thing that offends them.

But, if the "Inquirer" really believed, as it pretends to have done, that the multitude of free negroes already there was a burden which depressed the country, it acknowledges that the effort to induce the emigration thither, of the same class from the United States, has effectively opened its eyes. And it now sees dire disaster to the "peculiar institution" from the building up of an industrious, thrifty, enterprising and powerful community of free negroes. For if they demonstrate to the world their capacity to take care of themselves, what will become of modern Democracy? The idea is too terrible to endure, and the howls of impotent rage it occasions are truly piteous. The thought that negroes are permitted to be free anywhere is monstrous in the philosophy of these self-styled Democrats; but to be really free and beyond the reach of oppression, as they are in the West Indies is unendurable. And as the "Inquirer" says, "this offered matter of very serious consideration." The free negroes in this country "served to keep alive the spirit of abolitionism, and offered inducement, refuge and concealment to fugitive slaves." It would, therefore, be glad to get rid of them, but on reflection it cannot consent to let them go to Jamaica. "Their transfer there," it says, "would ultimately create another point of aggravation. Free negroes in Jamaica would become a serious nuisance to our slaveholding States than the free negroes in Massachusetts."

"Moreover," says the "Inquirer," "such a system effectually carried out would place fugitive slaves entirely beyond the reach of a fugitive slave law, and would seriously conduce to the insecurity of slave property." The "Inquirer" proceeds:—"This Africanization of Jamaica would include another serious danger to our national interests. The Island of Cuba has every natural facility by which to control the Gulf of Mexico. Yet while Cuba remains the province of Spain, this facility is rendered useless. Spain plays the part of 'the dog in the manger'—that is, she won't sell as Cuba, and won't use it herself as we want her to. But, the 'Inquirer' continues: "The position of Jamaica, scarcely less than that of Cuba, commands the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico. It is the fulcrum employed in this

direction by the greatest naval power in the world. Jamaica is the actual point d'appui which menaces American supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico. With Jamaica, we could command the Gulf as effectually as with Cuba, provided always that Cuba should remain in the hands of Spain. The possession of Cuba would give us no such undivided control. We would still have a powerful adversary to contend with. This state of things," says the "Inquirer," "shuts us out from all hope of peacefully acquiring Jamaica."

The argument of the Democracy is simply this: The Democracy intend to make slavery perpetual, and spread it everywhere. Therefore whatever interposes an obstacle to this scheme is dangerous to Democracy and must be counteracted. Cuba belongs to Spain, and Spain threatens to abolish slavery there; therefore, to prevent such a despotic proceeding we must seize Cuba at whatever cost, in order to establish Democracy, and maintain slavery therein. But when we have accomplished that object, we will not still have secured the perpetuation of the "Divine Institution" of bondage, for Jamaica, which belongs to England, and is peopled with free negroes, will still be in the way. And if these negroes are to be strengthened by emigrants of the same class from the United States, they will be hard to conquer and reduce again to slavery, which must be done, nevertheless, before the mission of modern Democracy is accomplished. And, therefore, our free negroes must not be permitted to emigrate to Jamaica. Truly, the trials of Democracy are grievous to be borne.

We find the following article going the round of the "Democratic" papers:

HARD TO SURVIVE.—The Republican press have been very indignant against Mr. Buchanan, because he proposed the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as the quickest and best mode of settling the difficulties there. By their votes, in the main, was the proposition killed. It is now proposed, in order to suit the Republicans, that if the people of Kansas are not satisfied with the constitution which has been made by their delegates—which fact is to be tested by the popular vote—Kansas shall remain a Territory until she has a population sufficient to entitle her to a member of Congress. This the Republicans oppose. They have voted against her coming into the Union as a State, and now they vote against her staying out as a Territory. They are certainly rather hard to suit.

Now, we ask any candid Democrat, if he does not feel his intellect insulted, and his moral instincts, as a man, outraged, by the assumption of the leaders of his party, that they can deceive his head by such transparent sophistry, and satisfy his heart by the cool villainy of the trick?

What is the argument? Buchanan and the Democracy wanted Kansas to come into the Union as a State, and the Republicans opposed it. Thereupon the Democracy, to suit the Republicans, propose to keep her out until she has a population sufficient for a representative in Congress, and the Republicans oppose that; therefore she is hard to suit.

Do these miserable dough-faces suppose the people will overlook the truth of the matter, which is simply this? The Administration wanted to force upon Kansas a constitution making slavery its prime object, and forever prohibiting the people from freeing themselves from the thralldom. And because the Republicans, with Douglas and a few honest Democrats, frustrated the consummation of the crime, they now turn round and say, if Kansas won't come in under the Lecompton forgery, as a slave State, she shall remain out, under the control of Calhoun and his border-ruffian crew, as a slave Territory. And because there is nothing in manhood that makes it possible to acquiesce in the outrage, why, forsooth, we are hard to suit! If we did not believe that the days of these dough-faces were drawing to a close, we should have need to pray for patience. But the people are awaking, and the dawn of a better day appears.

"There's many a slip 'Twixt the cup and the lip."

The truth of the above was never more beautifully illustrated than in the dashing of the joys of certain expectant Democrats, by a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, rendered on Thursday last.

It will be remembered that the Legislature, having an accidental majority of Democrats at its late session, undertook to find places for a host of their hungry partisans by legislating out of office all the present efficient and upright officers of the Ohio Penitentiary, Benevolent Institutions, State House Commissioners, &c.—True, the Constitution positively prohibited them from doing the deed, but the prize was too tempting, and under the gag rule, the measures were forced through the Legislature.

Three genuine Lecomptonites, Caldwell, Kennon, and somebody else, were, by this Democratic law, required to meet at Columbus and appoint gentlemen of the true Calhoun stripe to fill all the above-named offices, which were already filled by the people as the Constitution provides.

These Commissioners met according to orders, and made the appointments. A host of the faithful, with commissions in their pockets, rushed to their imagined

posts of dignity and apolls, but were utterly confounded at a refusal of the legitimate officers to give up their places. They ranted and outswore the army in Flanders. But it was all in vain. The Attorney General politely cited them before the Supreme Court of Ohio to show by what authority they pretended to usurp and exercise all these offices? Of course they showed the plain letter of the law by which their partisans in the Legislature had clothed them with all their assumed power and might. But the Court took the unfashionable position that when the language of the Constitution, in equally plain and positive terms, forbid their said partisans to do that very thing, these would-be dignitaries could take nothing by their motion. That is, the Court decided, as they could not help doing, the whole proceeding to be in direct violation of the Constitution, as well as in contravention of the rights of the people, and a mockery of the common decencies of legislation.

The howls that will go up from certain quarters at this decision will be like that of famished wolves when bled of their prey. But we are satisfied that a large portion of the Democratic party will, in their hearts, rejoice that these unscrupulous hangers-on have been foiled in their schemes. For they must see—they do see—that if they had been successful the Constitution would have been overthrown and the mere personal interests of a few leaders have taken the place of law. For this they are not prepared. There were honest Democratic members in the Legislature who would not, and could not, be compelled, by all the force of party drill, to vote for the dishonorable measure. Others voted for it against their expressed convictions under the supposed power of party necessity. All these will rejoice with the people at large, that the plotters have been balked, and the honor of the State preserved, as well as the Constitution vindicated, by this most just decision. We know there are such Democrats in Meigs County.

For the Telegraph.

In order to ascertain this fact we will refer to a few reported decisions: "Southern vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia," 7th Gratton, 673-1851. The Court say, "It has been decided by the Court in Turner's case (5th Rand.) that the owner of a slave, for the malicious, cruel and excessive beating of his own slave cannot be indicted. It is the policy of the law, in respect to the relation of master and slave and for the sake of procuring proper subordination and obedience on the part of the slave to protect the master from prosecution in all cases, (of punishment not resulting in death) even if the whipping and punishment be malicious, cruel and excessive."

"State vs. Mann," North Carolina, Rep., p. 243, Dec. 7, 1829. The Court says, "The end (of slavery) is the profit of the master, his security, and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity, to live without knowledge and without the capacity to make anything his own, and to toil, that another may reap the fruits. What moral considerations shall be addressed to such a being, to convince him what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be exacted from one who has no will of his own—who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce this effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect. I must fully confess my sense of the harshness of this proposition. I feel as deeply as any man can. And as a principle of moral right every person in his retirement must repudiate it. But in the actual condition of things it must be so. There is no remedy. This discipline is inherent in the relation of master and slave. Judgment entered for the defendant."

In "State of South Carolina vs. Master," 2d Hills, Rep., p. 453. The Judge says, "The criminal offense of assault and battery cannot at common law be committed upon the person of a slave. For notwithstanding (for some purposes) a slave is regarded by law as a person, yet generally he is merely a chattel personal, and his right of personal protection belongs to his master, who can maintain an action of trespass for the battery of his slave. There can be, therefore, no offense against the State for a mere beating of a slave, unaccompanied with any circumstances of cruelty, or an attempt to kill and murder. The peace of the State is not thereby broken, for a slave is not generally regarded as legally capable of being within the peace of the State. He is not a citizen and is not in that character entitled to her protection."

It will be seen that the decisions of the Courts correspond with the rigor of slave law. Cases of cruelty are not very likely to be prosecuted; the slave can bring no action himself, and even the humane are not likely to interfere often in behalf of a degraded race, and then only where the case is deemed one of extreme cruelty and entirely without provocation.

If such be the course of decision in slave cases, slavery extension loses none of its repulsive features by the manner in which the law is administered by American jurists.

It may be asked, "do slaveholders actually practice the injustice which their laws allow?" It may be admitted that there is in every community a class of persons, who, from a natural morosity of feeling and character, or high moral training, will be better than the law, but where the law gives all power to the dominant race, and permits to the less favored the enjoyment of no rights, the general rule will be, *they must be*, while human nature retains its present features, extreme wrong, hardship, cruelty, degradation.

I have before me an address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, of the Synod of Kentucky, representing some of its most able men—ministers and jurists. The fact will be recognized that in Kentucky slavery assumes a ruder aspect than in most of the slave States, and hence its statements will be received as a fair sample of the law, the judicial decisions of the actual practice where slavery exists in its milder aspect, made by men of intelligence, honesty and candor, and addressed to those who know the actual condition of things. That committee in their address say, "A part of our system of slavery consists in depriving human beings of the right to acquire and hold property."

"Does an act which is wrong, when done once and toward one individual, become right because it is practiced daily and hourly toward thousands? If the chicanery of laws should enable us to escape the payment of our debts, or if a human legislature should discharge us from our obligations to our creditors, could we, without deep guilt, withhold from our neighbors that which is their due? No! The laws of the God of Nature can never be replaced by any legislature under Heaven."

"The deprivation of personal liberty forms another part of our system of slavery. Not only has the slave no right to his wife and children, but he has no right to himself. The movement of his limbs are regulated by the will of a master. He may be sold like a beast of the field. He may be transported in chains like a felon. Still farther, the deprivation of personal liberty is so complete that it destroys the rights of conscience. Our system, as established by law, arms the master with power to prevent his slave from worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. The owner of human beings may legally restrain them from assembling to hear the instructions of divine truth, or even from ever uniting their hearts and voices in social prayer and praise to Him who created them. God alone is Lord over the conscience. Yet our system, defending alike our Great God and our slaves, confers upon men this perverted and blasphemous right, which would cause names and distract by our memory, create pains and various afflictions in the head to produce such difficult to be sustained. Sometimes fainting and it will often lead to death, restlessness and great loss of strength immediately attended to, the blood will carry the disease through the whole system, and death will follow. From 2 to 5 of these pills will keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition and undigested or carry away all impure matter, and thoroughly restore and cleanse the stomach at the same time the pills will purify the blood, as to drive all manner of disease from the system."

Dr. Moore's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in medicines.

Married.

On the 18th inst., at Lott's Falls, of the New York Journal, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Jackson County, Va., and Miss Mary E. Smith, of Lott's Falls, Va., were united in marriage by Rev. J. H. Smith, of Lott's Falls, Va.

For the week ending June 19, 1888.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Married.

On the 18th inst., at Lott's Falls, of the New York Journal, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Jackson County, Va., and Miss Mary E. Smith, of Lott's Falls, Va., were united in marriage by Rev. J. H. Smith, of Lott's Falls, Va.

For the week ending June 19, 1888.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Married.

On the 18th inst., at Lott's Falls, of the New York Journal, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Jackson County, Va., and Miss Mary E. Smith, of Lott's Falls, Va., were united in marriage by Rev. J. H. Smith, of Lott's Falls, Va.

For the week ending June 19, 1888.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Leading and Silt Company will be held at the office of said Company on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o